

Le Comte De Chanteleine Episode De La Revolution

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Le Comte de Chanteleine 2013-06-27 Le 24 février 1793, la Convention nationale décréta une levée supplémentaire de trois centmille hommes pour résister à la coalition étrangère ; le 10 mars suivant, le tirage des conscrits devait avoir lieu à Saint-Florent, en Anjou, pour le contingent de cette commune. Ni la proscription des nobles, ni la mort de Louis XVI n'avaient pu émouvoir les paysans de l'Ouest ; mais la dispersion de leurs parents, la violation de leurs églises, l'intronisation des curés assermentés dans les paroisses, et enfin cette dernière mesure de la conscription, les poussèrent à bout...

Le Comte de Chanteleine (Illustr Jules Verne 2018-10-15 Jules Verne, ou Jules Gabriel Verne sous son nom de naissance, n

Musée des familles 1863

Études sur Montesquieu, 1975 Pierre Dupouy 1975

Le Ménestrel 1865

Le Comte de Chanteleine Jules VERNE. 2020-10-23 Le Comte de Chanteleine - Jules VERNE - en GROS CARACTÈRES : oeuvre spécifiquement mise en forme pour une expérience de lecture facilitée et agréable. CLIQUEZ sur "EN LIRE PLUS" pour obtenir plus de détails ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ PRÉSENTATION DE L'ÉDITEUR : Les Éditions Joli Monde ont pour but de mettre les oeuvres classiques de la littérature française à la portée de tous. La Collection Petite Loupe a été créée à cette fin et vous propose donc, en GROS CARACTÈRES, une version INTÉGRALE, NON ABRÉGÉE et ILLUSTRÉE de l'oeuvre de Jules Vernes, ANNOTÉE d'une BIOGRAPHIE COMPLÈTE de l'auteur. Imprimé en police de caractères taille 16, ce Grand Classique est adapté pour vous fournir un confort de lecture optimal Cette version est particulièrement adaptée aux personnes souffrant de troubles

visuels, de malvoyance, aux séniors grâce à sa mise en page diminuant particulièrement l'état de fatigue lors de la lecture. QUATRIÈME DE COUVERTURE : L'action se déroule entre Nantes et Douarnenez du 14 mars 1793 au 27 juillet 1794 (9 Thermidor). Jules Verne y raconte le passé et son attachement à sa Bretagne d'origine. Tenté, comme nombre de ses contemporains, de transmettre son propre épisode de la Révolution, Jules Verne, né à Nantes le 8 février 1828, reprend l'histoire par l'intermédiaire du Comte de Chanteleine que l'inquiétude oblige à rejoindre ses terres. C'est ainsi que le lecteur est transporté dans les aventures du Comte qui, pourchassé par les "bleus", perd sa femme, son château et part à la recherche de sa fille disparue qui, malgré les heures sombres qui s'égrènent, rencontrera l'amour. Les pages dédiées à la Bretagne et au Finistère sont d'une précision époustouflante de réalisme. Le lecteur sera transporté au côté de personnages attachants pour y vivre leurs haletantes expéditions. CARACTÉRISTIQUES DU LIVRE : Livre au format 15,24 cm x 22,86 cm, facile à tenir en main, Police d'écriture en gros caractères de taille 16, 266 pages sur papier blanc de qualité supérieure : 90g/m2, Nous vous invitons à visualiser l'intérieur de l'oeuvre depuis votre ordinateur en cliquant sur l'image et à découvrir notre Collection en cliquant sur le lien bleu "Collection Petite Loupe" situé sous le titre. Requêtes associées : livre classique littérature française, roman historique, oeuvre de Jules Verne, gros caractères livres, roman gros caractères, lecture facile, malvoyant lecture, large vision, roman facile à lire, livre gros caractères pour malvoyant, lecture facile pour adulte, loupe de lecture, livre senior.

Invasion of the Sea Jules Verne 2013-08-15 Jules Verne, celebrated French author of *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea* and *Around the World in 80 Days*, wrote over 60 novels collected in the popular series "Voyages Extraordinaires." A handful of these have never been translated into English, including *Invasion of the Sea*, written in 1904 when large-scale canal digging was very much a part of the political, economic, and military strategy of the world's imperial powers. Instead of linking two seas, as existing canals (the Suez and the Panama) did, Verne proposed a canal that would create a sea in the heart of the Sahara Desert. The story raises a host of concerns -- environmental, cultural, and political. The proposed sea threatens the nomadic way of life of those Islamic tribes living on the site, and they declare war. The ensuing struggle is finally resolved only by a cataclysmic natural event. This Wesleyan edition features notes, appendices and an introduction by Verne scholar Arthur B. Evans, as well as reproductions of the illustrations from the original French edition.

Le comte de Chanteleine Jules Verne 2005 Jules Verne racontant le passé : c'est à ce choix paradoxal de la part d'un écrivain visionnaire qu'appartient le Comte de Chanteleine, roman historique publié dans la revue *Le Musée des familles* en 1864, la même année que son illustre *Voyage au centre de la terre*. Tenté comme nombre de ses contemporains de livrer son épisode de la Révolution, l'écrivain, né à Nantes, reprend l'histoire au 24 février 173. En suivant le comte de Chanteleine que l'inquiétude presse de rejoindre ses terres, le lecteur traverse la presqu'île guérandaise avant d'embarquer pour Quimper,

Fouesnant et Douarnenez. A l'époque où il écrit ce récit, Jules Verne est encore, et avant tout, dramaturge : Le Comte de Chanteleine mené tambour battant ne fait l'économie d'aucun coup de théâtre. L'intérêt n'a guère l'occasion de faillir : le savoir-faire consommé de l'écrivain assure son lecteur d'un plaisir entier à suivre ces terribles péripéties.

Voyage au monde de Jules Verne René Escaich 1955

La Vie et l'œuvre de Jules Verne Charles-Noël Martin 1978 Publié antérieurement en 1971, sous le titre **Jules Verne, sa vie et son oeuvre**, cette réédition luxueuse et illustrée fournit un texte documenté où l'aspect science-fiction est plus dégagé que dans les autres monographies consacrées jusqu'ici à l'écrivain. Appareil bibliographique exhaustif.

Un billet de loterie Jules Verne 1981

The Count of Chanteleine: A Tale of the French Revolution Jules Verne 2011 Volume 4 of the Palik Series, published in conjunction with the North American Jules Verne Society By Jules Verne. Translated by Edward Baxter; Notes by Garmt de Vries-Uiterweerd, Volker Dehs This adventure is for everyone who has thrilled to *The Scarlet Pimpernel*, *A Tale of Two Cities*, or *Scaramouche*. A nobleman, the Count of Chanteleine, leads a rebellion against the revolutionary French government. While he fights for the monarchy and the church, his home is destroyed and his wife murdered by the mob. Now he must save his daughter from the guillotine. This exciting swashbuckler is also a meticulous historical recreation of a particularly bloody episode in the Reign of Terror. The Count of Chanteleine is the first English translation of this Jules Verne story, the fourth volume in the Palik series published under the auspices of the North American Jules Verne Society. Expert translation is by Edward Baxter, with critical commentary by an international team of Verne experts. Commentary by an international team of experts supports Edward Baxter's translation. Translated by Edward Baxter; Introduction by Brian Taves; Notes (including maps), by Garmt de Vries-Uiterweerd; Afterword by Volker Dehs.

Le comte de Chanteleine Jules Verne 2005 Jules Verne racontant le passé : c'est à ce choix paradoxal de la part d'un écrivain visionnaire qu'appartient le Comte de Chanteleine, roman historique publié dans la revue *Le Musée des familles* en 1864, la même année que son illustre *Voyage au centre de la terre*. Tenté comme nombre de ses contemporains de livrer son épisode de la Révolution, l'écrivain, né à Nantes, reprend l'histoire au 24 février 173. En suivant le comte de Chanteleine que l'inquiétude presse de rejoindre ses terres, le lecteur traverse la presque île guérandaise avant d'embarquer pour Quimper, Fouesnant et Douarnenez. A l'époque où il écrit ce récit, Jules Verne est encore, et avant tout, dramaturge : Le Comte de Chanteleine mené tambour battant ne fait l'économie d'aucun coup de théâtre. L'intérêt n'a guère l'occasion de faillir : le savoir-faire consommé de l'écrivain assure son lecteur d'un plaisir entier à suivre ces terribles péripéties.

Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque nationale Bibliothèque nationale (France). Département des imprimés 1969

Bibliographie analytique de toutes les œuvres de Jules Verne: Œuvres romanesques publiées Piero Gondolo della Riva 1977

Lectures du soir Musée des Familles 1863

Jules Verne Christian Chelebourg 1999

Travel Scholarships Jules Verne 2013-06-12 Nine students from London's Antillean School receive travel scholarships to visit their island homelands in the Caribbean. Accompanied by their eccentric Latin professor, they set sail on what they expect to be a thrilling educational voyage. Little do they realize that, prior to their arrival on board, their ship had been hijacked by escaped convicts who murdered its original captain and crew. This is the only novel by the legendary Jules Verne that has never been available in English until now. Although ostensibly written for an adolescent audience, its suspense-filled plot, sophisticated narrative style, and critique of European colonialism make it an engrossing read for all ages.

Bibliographie de la France 1983

Mr. Chimp & Other Plays Jules Verne 2011-06 Volume 3 of the Palik Series, published in conjunction with the North American Jules Verne Society Long before Verne stories had formed the basis for such movies as *Around the World in 80 Days*, many of his plays were theatrical blockbusters on the 19th century stage. This volume by Frank Morlock, leading translator of Verne plays, explores some of Verne's youthful stage writing. Four plays range from romantic comedies to a scientist's discovery that there may not be such a difference between human and ape after all! By Jules Verne with Michel Carré, Charles Wallut, and Victorien Sardou; Translated by Frank Morlock; Introduction by Jean-Michel Margot. This series is published in conjunction with the North American Jules Verne Society, najvs.org. Reviewed by Donald M. Hassler "The Rescue of Jules Verne the Writer," *Extrapolation* 53.3 (Fall 2012): 379-382. Here are four new volumes published under the auspices of and with the support of The North American Jules Verne Society. They are the most recent product of a remarkable two decades of scholarly activity in English with Verne texts that has ranged from a rather abortive start by the University of Nebraska Press with a 1998 edition through some excellent editions afterwards by Nebraska, by Oxford University and Wesleyan University Presses, and by Prometheus Books. Brian Taves describes this overall scholarly activity well in his opening essay to the first installment. The publisher for all four volumes is BearManor Media located in Albany, Georgia; the copyright is held by The North American Jules Verne Society. The series, which has more volumes projected, is named in honor of a late benefactor of the NAJVS, Edward D. Palik. The editorial team includes distinguished translators and scholars of Verne. The whole project to date has not only produced these beautiful and thorough books but also opened up again

the scholarly treasure chest of puzzles about how to translate Verne and what to make of the important writings of his that are not yet in English. I think that every library and every serious student of Verne, sf, and French literature needs to get these four volumes and to sign up for what is yet to come. The work here, and the scholarly activity behind it, tells us how misunderstood this very popular writer has been. Taves presents a major literary mapping of what is important to us as we try to sort out the relation of genre sf to mainstream literature. In another part of the scholarly apparatus to the first volume, translator Edward Baxter writes, "According to an article published in the Swiss newsweekly *Hebdo* in May, 1989, the three most widely translated literary works in the world are, in order, the Bible, the writings of V.l. Lenin, and the novels of Jules Verne" (83). Clearly, Verne was very popular for his massive mix of "boy story" and early sf so that to meet the demand the number of translations referred to by Baxter proliferated and, what is more, defined the writer. This current project by the NAJVS, as well as the work coming from the university presses mentioned above, has the clear intention of redefining the writer that Verne was. Every text published here is new in English translation. But even the French study of Verne and the French awareness of his literary accomplishment will be somewhat shaped again by these efforts since even some of the French manuscripts are new discoveries that had been locked away in trunks and not used during Verne's career as a writer. Taves, who is the prime editor for each of these new volumes, titles his opening essay "The Mission of the Palik Series" and writes, "[W]e have assembled scholars and translators, 'the Jules Verne rescue team,' as we have been dubbed by our dean, Walter James Miller" (1). One set of literary effects that has been rescued in the first volume is Verne the fledgling writer before he discovered the 1856 Baudelaire translation of Edgar Allan Poe stories titled by Baudelaire *Histoires extraordinaires*. Poe became the model for the Verne *Voyages extraordinaires* that set his popular career on the road to its popular status with Lenin and the Bible. But the early short stories are not in this mode at all. The principal fiction revived in the first volume is a story titled in translation "The Marriage of Mr. Anselme des Tilleuls," which was written at some point in the 1850s. It was not published until 1991 in Switzerland. Baxter's translation is its first appearance in English. I think Taves and his fellow scholars do a fine job trying to unravel the bibliographic mystery of the manuscript and its publication history (one scholar has said that all of Verne is a "bibliographic nightmare"). More importantly, this new NAJVS volume begins the discussion of effects in the story. It is a comic and "filial" story not only about a funny marriage but also about generational allegiance and the past. It is grounded on Latin grammar and etymology and offers a wonderful, even uncanny, premonition of how sons and fathers interact. I say premonition because the most interesting line of Verne scholarship in our time has to do with the ways in which his son, Michel, changed (and added to) his work after his death so that the Vernian library of texts extends far into the twentieth century with discoveries we have made in the twenty-first century. This early story, in any case, is deep with resonance and highly literary in its effects - and very comic. The latter point, to me especially, suggests origins for a comic response to sensawonder adventure and science that

continues in Verne's well-known work. In addition to Poe as well as Latin grammar, the young Verne paid close attention to what could be read and mined by writers from the tradition. Like many students of the eighteenth century, he valued Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* (1719) immensely; but Verne actually thought (again in a sort of filial way) that the later derivative by Johann Wyss, *The Swiss Family Robinson* (1812), was the more important model because it included family context. The second volume in the Taves set includes the rejected manuscript of *Marooned with Uncle Robinson* in addition to some prefaces hitherto unpublished in English to his *Robinsonades*. Here again the fate of the last of Verne's *Robinsonades*, *The Eternal Adam*, is unclear since we do not know, from the evidence thus far, how much was changed by Michel after Verne's death. That mysterious story is told in this second volume with the conclusion that, regardless of authorship, "critics are agreed that [The Eternal Adam] is a masterpiece" (17). The translator of *Marooned with Uncle Robinson* is Sidney Kravitz, who also recently did the translation and the fine, critical edition of the fiction that Verne reworked from "Marooned" titled *The Mysterious Island*. The wonderful Ray Harryhausen movie adaptation of the latter text is well-noted in the Taves volume, and just as in all four volumes, the reproduced illustrations both from printed texts and from the film are an added bonus. Another literary mode that tends to be ignored in Verne studies when his "boy story" adventures predominate is the drama. For Georges Sand, Robert Browning, and others in nineteenth-century literature, the theater was an arena in which they wanted to excel even if their reputations were built in other writing modes. In fact, one of the early scholarly revivals of a Verne text that anticipates this Palik Series is the scholarly edition published by Prometheus Books in 2003 of Edward Baxter's translation of *Journey Through the Impossible*. The text for this drama was only discovered in 1978 in the archives of the Censorship Office of the Third French Republic. Now the Palik Series brings to English readers four additional new plays by Verne that range from comedies to considerations of evolutionary dynamics; again included are magnificent reproductions of nineteenth-century illustrations. The final volume of the four initial Palik Series books is an historical romance, closely researched by Verne and in the tradition of Walter Scott and Dumas père. Taves's introduction to the volume, "Verne's Forgotten Swashbuckler," is a probing essay on another mode of writing that we had not often associated with Verne. Baxter is the translator again. Several other scholars are involved in the apparatus. It is a rich pleasure to read all four of these new volumes, and I am certain they will contribute to much more scholarly and critical work on the remarkable Jules Verne.

Robur the Conqueror Jules Verne 2017-07-11 At the Weldon Institute in Philadelphia, a mob of zealous balloon enthusiasts plans to conquer the sky in a state-of-the-art dirigible. When a stranger, the mysterious Robur, declares that the future belongs not to balloons but to heavier-than-air flying machines, the Institute scornfully dismisses the idea. But Robur demands vengeance—and has a unique flying machine that will allow him to take it. By turns an impassioned argument for aviation, a wild proto-steampunk adventure, and a jubilant celebration of the dream of flight, *Robur the Conqueror* ranks

among Jules Verne's most iconic and influential works. Its technological speculations, including the unforgettable aircraft Albatross, are a vibrant snapshot of nineteenth-century scientific innovation. This, the first complete English translation of Verne's 1866 novel, includes an insightful introduction, explanatory chapter notes, never-before-published glimpses of Verne's original manuscript, all the first-edition illustrations by Léon Benett, and an up-to-date Verne biography and primary and secondary bibliography. It is an essential new edition of a seminal science fiction classic.

The Mighty Orinoco Jules Verne 2013-09-01 Jules Verne (1828-1905) was the first author to popularize the literary genre of science fiction. Written in 1898 and part of the author's famous series *Voyages Extraordinaires*, *The Mighty Orinoco* tells the story of a young man's search for his father along the then-uncharted Orinoco River of Venezuela. The text contains all the ingredients of a classic Verne scientific-adventure tale: exploration and discovery, humor and drama, dastardly villains and intrepid heroes, and a host of near-fatal encounters with crocodiles, jungle fever, Indians and outlaws – all set in a wonderfully exotic locale. *The Mighty Orinoco* also includes a unique twist that will appeal to feminists – readers will need to discover it for themselves. This Wesleyan edition features notes, and a critical introduction by renowned Verne scholar Walter James Miller, as well as reproductions of the illustrations from the original French edition. CONTRIBUTORS: Walter James Miller, Stanford Luce, Arthur B. Evans.

Jules Verne Timothy A. Unwin 2005 A hundred years after his death, Jules Verne (1828-1905) has in the popular imagination become synonymous with prediction of the future. Yet the actual texts of Verne's major novels (the vast series known as the *Voyages extraordinaires*) still remain unknown to many. In the English-speaking world, translations of Verne's best-known novels (*Around the World in Eighty Days*, *Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Seas*, *Journey to the Centre of the Earth*, *From the Earth to the Moon*) have often contained wholesale distortions of his plots and characters, and the popular (and false) image of Verne as a foreteller of the future often comes not through what he actually wrote, but through films and other adaptations of his work. It is against this background of misrepresentation and misconception that the present study has been produced. Verne was, Unwin argues, a master of the self-conscious novel, his work a pastiche of science discourse, fictional and non-fictional writings, and flamboyant, theatrical narrative. Unwin makes a compelling case for Verne as a master of the nineteenth-century experimental novel, in the company of Gustave Flaubert and other canonical French writers. The text will be a wonderful addition to the shelves of those interested in science fiction, experimental writing, and critical theory.

Jules Verne, sa vie, son œuvre, son temps (1828-1905) André Bottin 1971

Bibliographie de la littérature française (XVIe-XXe siècles). 2005

The Jules Verne Encyclopedia Brian Taves 1996 This is a reference work on the

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novelist Jules Verne, one of the most important literary figures of all time. An in-depth listing of all English language versions of his novels is included.

Worlds Known and Unknown Jules Verne 2019-02-18 Jules Verne's series of science fiction and adventure tales, the "Extraordinary Journeys," were subtitled "Worlds Known and Unknown," so that is an appropriate title for this volume of the Palik Series, edited by the North American Jules Verne Society and devoted to the author's stories not previously translated for the English-speaking world. Worlds Known and Unknown is an anthology featuring a variety of astonishing shorter works, with background and illustrations chosen from the original engravings that accompanied the first French publication and other historical sources. Beginning with his own adventures, Verne recounts several harrowing balloon ascensions, followed by a ghostly tale, and two satires of evolution—a man leading an army of apes, and a P.T. Barnum-type huckster unearthing a prehistoric human giant in New York! Here also is Verne's stage recreation of a romance between Mona Lisa and Leonardo da Vinci, and a series of fantastic stories by Jules Verne's son and collaborator, Michel Verne.

Le Comte de Chanteleine Verne, Jules 2014-02-18 Nouvelle édition de Le Comte de Chanteleine de Jules Verne augmentée d'annexes (Biographie). L'ouvrage a été spécifiquement mis en forme pour votre liseuse. – Naviguez par simple clic de chapitre à chapitre ou de livre à livre. – Accédez instantanément à la table des matières hyperliée globale. – Une table des matières est placée également au début de chaque titre. A PROPOS DE L'ÉDITEUR : Les éditions Arvensa sont les leaders de la littérature classique numérique. Leur objectif est de vous faire connaître les oeuvres des grands auteurs de la littérature classique en langue française à un prix abordable tout en vous fournissant la meilleure expérience de lecture sur votre liseuse. Tous les titres sont produits avec le plus grand soin. Le service qualité des éditions Arvensa s'engage à vous répondre dans les 48h. Retrouvez tous les titres sur le site internet des éditions Arvensa.

Voyage à travers le monde vernien René Escaich 1951

Le Compte de Chanteleine Jules Verne 2020-06-16 Ce roman nous conte une insurrection royaliste, en Bretagne, en 1793.

Le comte de Chanteleine Jules Verne 2020-06-20 Le Comte de Chanteleine est un roman historique de Jules Verne publié en 1864 dans la revue Musée des familles. Jules Verne racontant le passé c'est à ce choix paradoxal de la part d'un écrivain visionnaire qu'appartient le Comte de Chanteleine, roman historique publié dans la revue Le Musée des familles en 1864, la même année que son illustre Voyage au centre de la terre. Tenté comme nombre de ses contemporains de livrer son épisode de la Révolution, l'écrivain, né à Nantes, reprend l'histoire au 24 février 1873. En suivant le comte de Chanteleine que l'inquiétude presse de rejoindre ses terres, le lecteur traverse la presqu'île guérandaise avant d'embarquer pour Quimper, Fouesnant et Douarnenez. A l'époque où il écrit ce récit, Jules Verne est encore, et avant tout, dramaturge: Le Comte de Chanteleine mené tambour battant ne fait l'économie d'aucun coup de

théâtre. L'intérêt n'a guère l'occasion de faillir: le savoir-faire consommé de l'écrivain assure son lecteur d'un plaisir entier à suivre ces terribles péripéties.

Les Livres disponibles 2002 La liste exhaustive des ouvrages disponibles publiés en langue française dans le monde. La liste des éditeurs et la liste des collections de langue française.

Jules Verne Edward Joseph Gallagher 1980

Le Ménestrel 1972

Le Comte De Chanteleine Jules Verne 2017-04-22 Tenté comme nombre de ses contemporains de livrer son épisode de la Révolution, l'écrivain, né à Nantes, reprend l'histoire au 24 février 173. En suivant le comte de Chanteleine que l'inquiétude presse de rejoindre ses terres, le lecteur traverse la presque landaise avant d'embarquer pour Quimper, Fouesnant et Douarnenez. A l'époque où il écrit ce récit, Jules Verne est encore, et avant tout, dramaturge : Le Comte de Chanteleine mené tambour battant ne fait l'économie d'aucun coup de théâtre.

Le monde extraordinaire de Jules Verne Hélène Péret 2006 Pour découvrir l'œuvre de Jules Verne, parsemée de sous-entendus et de cryptogrammes qui demandent réflexion et analyse, Hélène et Jean-Claude Péret nous proposent de partir à la découverte de l'environnement de l'auteur français qui a inspiré nombre de chercheurs, cinéastes, dessinateurs, écrivains... A travers ce voyage dans le monde extraordinaire de Jules Verne, ils ont constaté qu'il était profondément ancré dans son temps, qu'il nourrissait son imaginaire dans la réalité de son époque, sur tous les plans, explorations géographiques, découvertes scientifiques, avancées économiques, constats politiques, naissance des nationalismes, luttes pour l'indépendance, exploitant les goûts divers de la société aussi bien dans le domaine littéraire que dans les mouvances ésotériques et spiritiques très prisées en ce XIXe siècle. De Nantes sa ville natale, lieu de départ des grands voiliers qui sillonnaient le monde et de ses croisières vers le nord ou en Méditerranée... jusqu'à Amiens où il fut élu conseiller municipal, tout un parcours de rebondissements sociaux en aventures littéraires, nous font découvrir l'homme amoureux de la mer, de la poésie, du théâtre, de la musique... Un travailleur infatigable écrivant deux à trois romans par an. Des ouvrages qui servent de passerelle entre l'histoire des sciences de son époque et d'aujourd'hui, qui nous prouvent ses connaissances géographiques et les liens profonds qui l'unissaient à la mer. Une promenade magique entre songe, optimisme et utopie dans le monde de la technologie qui a donné le goût des sciences et de la découverte à de nombreuses générations. Au fil des pages vous vivrez dans le tourbillon de l'univers parfois fabuleux, parfois angoissant digne d'un magicien nommé Jules Verne.

The Kip Brothers Jules Verne 2007-05-21 Jules Verne's extraordinary crime drama—now in English

The Begum's Millions Jules Verne 2013-09-01 When two European scientists unexpectedly inherit an Indian rajah's fortune, each builds an experimental city of his dreams in the wilds of the American Northwest. France-Ville is a harmonious urban community devoted to health and hygiene, the specialty of its French founder, Dr. François Sarrasin. Stahlstadt, or City of Steel, is a fortress-like factory town devoted to the manufacture of high-tech weapons of war. Its German creator, the fanatically pro-Aryan Herr Schultze, is Verne's first truly evil scientist. In his quest for world domination and racial supremacy, Schultze decides to showcase his deadly wares by destroying France-Ville and all its inhabitants. Both prescient and cautionary, *The Begum's Millions* is a masterpiece of scientific and political speculation and constitutes one of the earliest technological utopia/dystopias in Western literature. This Wesleyan edition features notes, appendices, and a critical introduction as well as all the illustrations from the original French edition.

Le Comte de Chanteleine Jule VERNE 2017-11-18 Jules Verne racontant le passé : c'est ce choix paradoxal de la part d'un écrivain visionnaire qu'appartient *Le Comte de Chanteleine*, roman historique publié dans la revue *Le Musée des familles* en 1864, la même année que son illustre *Voyage au centre de la terre*. Tenté comme nombre de ses contemporains de livrer son épisode de la Révolution, l'écrivain, né à Nantes, reprend l'histoire au 24 février 173. En suivant le comte de Chanteleine que l'inquiétude presse de rejoindre ses terres, le lecteur traverse la presque île guérandaise avant d'embarquer pour Quimper, Fouesnant et Douarnenez. A l'époque où il écrit ce récit, Jules Verne est encore, et avant tout, dramaturge : *Le Comte de Chanteleine* mené tambour battant ne fait l'économie d'aucun coup de théâtre. L'intérêt n'a guère l'occasion de faillir : le savoir-faire consommé de l'écrivain assure son lecteur d'un plaisir entier à suivre ces terribles péripéties.

Musée des familles 1864